

The Emporia News

JACOB STOTLER, Editor and Proprietor.
EMPIRIA, KANSAS.
Friday, : : : January, 17, 1868.

The Ottawa Journal mentions the Hon. Thaddeus H. Walker for Governor.

The Ohio Legislature, on Saturday last, passed, by a strict party vote, the joint resolution rescinding the ratification of article 14 of the Constitution of the United States. Nasby, Johnson & Co. will rejoice at this news.

The New York Tribune of the 8th announces that George Francis Train sailed for Europe on the day previous to take charge of the affairs of all the kingdoms and principalities of that unhappy country.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention, now in session, has adopted a resolution, by a large vote, asking that the Freedmen's Bureau be continued. Johnson has determined that it shall cease, and he is running things now.

Kansas now has 518 miles of Railroad in operation. This will be doubled this year. There is not a Western State which offers more inducements to the immigrant than Kansas, and none where capital, properly invested, will yield a better return for ten years to come than Kansas.

Judge A. G. Thurman was elected Senator from Ohio last Monday. Vallandigham and his friends were confident of success all along, but in the caucus he only received 24 votes, while Thurman received 57. So poor Vallandigham is killed off again. He haunts the Democracy like a night-mare.

The telegraph brings the news that E. A. Rollins is to be removed from his place as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and it is said that efforts are being made to have Perry Feller, formerly of Kansas, appointed in his stead. If the office has a big salary, and the duties consist in drawing it regularly, and making money out of the position, Perry would make a good one.

The Legislature was organized on Tuesday by the election of Judge G. W. Smith, of Lawrence, as Speaker, and John T. Morton, of Topeka, for Chief Clerk. Miss Emma Hunt of this place was elected Enrolling Clerk by acclamation, and Charlie Painter was elected one of the Messengers.

The Senate organized by electing E. C. Manning Secretary vice A. R. Banks resigned.

NORMAL SCHOOL—OPENING OF THE TERM.

The winter term of the State Normal School opened on the 9th inst., under more than usually favorable conditions. There are more students in attendance than ever before, and in the junior classes, more capacity for receiving Normal instruction than previously, since a larger proportion of the entering sections of last fall and this term had had experience as teachers before coming to the Normal School than has been true of other classes. This institution has had steady, vigorous growth from its inception. It has now a good building provided with durable and elegant furniture, an efficient corps of instructors, a Model Department to afford opportunity for professional observation and practice in teaching, a good endowment of land, and, more than all else, a strong hold on the affections of the people. That which improves the common schools comes as a benefit to every household.

GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

The tendency is decidedly toward Grant for President. The New Hampshire Convention, the Philadelphia and New York Union Leagues, and many other organizations in different parts of the country have declared for him. The New York Tribune is making a persistent and good-natured fight against him, but the current seems to be running decidedly in his favor. It is stated that Colfax and some of the less ambitious aspirants are already off the track. The popular Speaker is no longer the most popular man in Congress, but Mr. Washburne of Galena, who is called "the father of the House," is becoming a great favorite with the political hangers-on about the capital, on account of his being Grant's principal backer, and because it is supposed if Grant is elected he will be a "favorite at court." The amount of today's mail is already becoming somewhat disgusting, and we hope the soft pates who send foolish dispatches over the country will not injure Gen. Grant's chances. We take General Grant to be a very sensible, solid person, and such twaddle as the following bit of sensation must be highly disgusting to him:

A letter from Washington to the editor of the Chicago Evening Post, written by a careful and well informed man, says that the friends of Gen. Grant are apprehensive that he may be assassinated by the desperate villains in that city who are the successors if not the accomplices of Booth, who fear him as the next President of the United States. The General himself manifests no anxiety, but those about him are unremitting in their watchfulness over his person.

We clip the following item from the New York Tribune:

T. Dwight Thatcher, for the past two years one of the chief editorial writers upon the Evening Telegraph of Philadelphia, is about to return to his old home in Lawrence, Kansas, to revive the Lawrence Republican, which was the leading Free State paper of Kansas during her early history, and was destroyed by Quantrell and his guerrillas in the terrible massacre at Lawrence in August, 1863.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held at Topeka on Thursday, the 30th of January. The work of the meeting will be, principally, a discussion of such amendments to the existing school laws as are proposed for the action of the Legislature at its present session. It is expected that reports from the different State institutions of learning will be presented, and the subject of Text-Books considered.

It is earnestly recommended that educators from all parts of the State be in attendance. The office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the appointed place of meeting.

Per order of Executive Committee.

L. B. KELLING, Chairman.

OUR NEW DRESS.

The new materials for THE NEWS office were shipped from Cincinnati on the 10th inst., and will probably be here next week. Just as quick as possible we shall re-set our advertisements and appear in our new clothes. The reading matter will not only be in new type, but we shall have a new head for the paper, very much of the same cut as the present one, new rules and everything new. We think we can promise our readers that THE NEWS will be as well printed as any country paper in the State, and we intend to use our best exertions in the future, as in the past, to see that it is well filled. Both the type in which we set our reading matter and advertisements in the future are a size smaller than the old type, and we will be enabled to give a considerable quantity more of reading matter—enough more to make two columns in the present sized type. While the body of the new type is smaller the face is fully as plain as that now used, so that there will be no ground for complaint of the type being too small for our older readers. We had thought of enlarging our paper the coming spring, but found, upon careful estimate, that our present patronage would not warrant the increased expenses of an enlargement. We are just as anxious that THE NEWS shall be an eight column paper as any one of its friends, and just as soon as the business of the office will warrant it, we intend it shall be. We shall keep up with the demands of this part of Kansas, if not a little ahead of them. Depend upon that. We have a considerable longing after a plethoric pocket book, but the desire to print a good, live paper here in this part of Kansas—one that will help develop the country—that will set forth its advantages—that will be a mirror of its business, and truly represent it abroad, is stronger than that to get money; and depend upon it we shall move along as fast as our profits will let us. Among the new materials is a job press, capable of printing blanks, cards, posters, and all kinds of work much more rapidly than the old press, and with less labor, and consequently we will have facilities for doing job work just as cheap as it can be done anywhere in the State, and we intend to do it. We can make it an object for all the counties surrounding Lyon, where no paper is printed, to give us their job work. County officers, Justices of the Peace, and everybody else wanting job work had better give us a call. We have put into THE NEWS office, in the last six months, \$1500 in new materials. To do this we have made considerable sacrifices, selling valuable lots which were rising on our hands, and using other outside means. While we did this for what we considered our own best interests, we were induced to do so largely by the consideration of having a printing establishment here that will accommodate the wants of the country. Had we been actuated solely from selfish motives we would have done with much less outlay. We are so fixed now, that no man in this part of Kansas need get away from Emporia and say he could not get his work done here. And what we want now is for every man to help all in his power to give us work. We need all the work there is to do in the country in our line of business to make our investment pay. Let every man that now takes the paper, in Lyon, Greenwood, Chase, Marion, Morris, and Butler counties, each consider himself a committee of one to get us another subscriber to THE NEWS—to give us some job work or advertise matter. Put in a good word for us, if you please. Give us the work to do and we will take care of the rest.

THE KANSAS FARMER for January is upon our table, and we are glad to say we now have a home farmer's paper which we are not ashamed to recommend our farmers to take. This number contains a minute description of Kansas, together with a map of the whole State, including all the new counties, and showing the proposed Railroads. This map alone is worth the price of the paper for a year, \$1. The Farmer is edited by Geo. T. Anthony and Geo. A. Crawford. The latter gentleman was our candidate for Governor when the present incumbent was first nominated, but Providence was against him, and we are now satisfied that they were right, and that Crawford (Geo. A.) was intended for the more useful and more honorable position of getting up a first-class farmer's paper for Kansas. Our Kansas Farmer beats any agricultural paper published in the West, and we actually would not give one copy of it for a dozen of Colman's Rural World, or any other that we know of. We hope every farmer and stock raiser within the range of our circulation will send for THE KANSAS FARMER. It is not only deserving of your support, but will be the best investment you ever made of a one dollar greenback. It is published monthly at 16 Shawnee street, Leavenworth, Kansas, by Anthony & Crawford. Commence with the January number, and get the map.

OUR IMMIGRATION PAPER.

We have received the promise of several of our farmers and stock-raisers to write articles for our Immigration paper. We want to make it a good thing for this portion of Kansas, and can do so if persons having facts in relation to crops, hedges, stock-raising, etc., at hand, will only give them to us. We are getting up the paper for the benefit of the country solely. We want more people, and we doubt not a good paper, gotten up in the manner we propose, will be the means of bringing in hundreds. We form this opinion from the good effect the immigration papers had which we issued last spring. There is still occasional inquiry after those papers by persons east, who desire to come here. What the Eastern people want is information about the country. They want facts. This immigration sheet is the cheapest mode we know of, in the absence of organized effort, to advertise the country. We say to farmers, write us. Give us your experience. Tell what you have done. We will try to issue the paper as early as the 7th of February, and sooner if we can get the materials for its make-up. Send in your orders so that we may know how many to print.

STANTON REINSTATED.

A telegram from the 14th from Washington gives the following particulars of the reinstatement of Secretary Stanton, as Secretary of War: The excitement caused last night by the announcement that the Senate had refused to concur in the President's reasons for the suspension of Secretary Stanton, was renewed again this morning, and much curiosity was manifested to know what action would be taken by General Grant and Mr. Stanton in regard to it. At the usual hour this morning, General Grant appeared at the War Department, and arranging his papers, looked the door of the Secretary's office, and taking the key with him, proceeded to the building opposite the War Department, used as head quarters of the army. At half past ten o'clock, Secretary Stanton, accompanied by his son, appeared at the War Department, and proceeded immediately to the office of the Secretary. Finding the door locked, he took a seat in the ante room, where he was the recipient of congratulations from many Senators and Members of Congress, who had assembled to see what would take place. Mr. Stanton appeared in unusually fine spirits, and conversed freely with those around him. Upon the arrival of Mr. Stanton, General Grant proceeded to the head quarters of the army to inform General Grant of the fact, and to obtain the key to the Secretary's office. In a few minutes he returned and placed it in the hands of Adjutant General Townsend, who, in a military present manner, placed it in the hands of Secretary Stanton. As soon as the latter was safely ensconced in the office, the real members of Congress, from the Tennessee delegation, waited upon him in a body to present their congratulations at his restoration, and to ask him to use his influence to continue the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, after the 12th of next February, at which time, by order of the President, it ceases in those States.

Mr. Stanton replied that as long as he had any power he should use it to protect the weak, and he would do his best to have the suggestions made, carried out. He added that it would probably be a few days before matters would commence to run right in his office. As the Tennessee delegation were withdrawing, they met General Grant in the hall, in citizen's dress. After exchanging salutations with them and General Howard, who was present, he expressed satisfaction at Mr. Stanton's restoration by the Senate. He immediately proceeded towards Mr. Stanton's office, when he later appeared at the door-way, and the two exchanged hearty congratulations and passed in.

A paper is being circulated through the House and Senate this afternoon, which all the radicals are signing. It is a petition to Stanton not to resign, but to remain in the war office for the present. The Congressional sub-committee of Ways and Means have been examining for some days a number of devices which are understood to be familiar with an extensive organization known as the Whisky Ring. It appears from the evidence elicited thus far that this organization has its headquarters at New York City, and extends its operations to all the principal cities in the West and East and South. Since they have been in operation, about one year, they claim to have made \$50,000,000, and are still pursuing their business of defrauding the Government out of the tax on whisky. This organization have thus far defied the Government and make their boasts that they will do it in the future. The committee are fully satisfied that unless this corrupt organization is broken up it is useless for Congress to pass laws for the collection of the revenue, on this or any other article, when the incentive is so great to steal and plunder the Government. It is said there are parties occupying high positions in the Government who are interested in this organization. The committee intend to probe this matter to the bottom, in the hope of bringing out all the facts, and showing up the parties engaged in this nefarious transaction. The committee which have been in session during recess, is being aided in this work by many large distillers throughout the country, who have been compelled to shut up their places of business on account of the immense fines.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. Report of the Executive Committee.

To the Board of Directors of the State Normal School:

Your Executive Committee respectfully submit for your approval this, their second annual

REPORT.

With the amount appropriated by the last legislature, your committee have been enabled to complete the building, and to quite completely furnish the same—to open the model school in connection with the Normal—to fence the grounds, construct out-buildings, and by means of a couple of cisterns, to provide water for the use of the school. Substantial plank walks have been constructed from the main entrance of the building to the cisterns and out-buildings and to the gate in front, connecting with a walk built by the town authorities, leading into all the principal parts of the town, so that students, without regard to the condition of the weather, find an easy and comfortable walk from their various boarding places to and about the school building. A statement in detail, of receipts and expenditures, is hereto annexed.

Your committee are again pleased to report the school in a prosperous condition, with a large increase from all parts of the State in the number of students. The attendance during the year, as shown by the following figures taken from the records of the school, has been one hundred and fifty-seven:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.	
Number of ladies,	75
gentlemen,	55
total,	130
MODEL SCHOOL.	
Number of girls,	15
boys,	12
total,	27

Whole number in Normal School, 157

Respecting the instructors in the Normal School, it has been the policy of the Executive Committee, to whom has been entrusted their appointment, to secure the services of only such teachers as have had special preparation for Normal teaching by previous attendance at some State Normal School of good reputation, and who have further shown their fitness by a successful experience as teachers. In order to accomplish this with the limited means at their disposal it has been necessary to employ a few teachers as could possibly do the work. Three have been the number during the year, viz: Professors Kellogg and Norton, and one female teacher. The number of students in attendance and the excessive labor in the special Normal methods of instruction would certainly have justified the employment of an additional teacher. But it was not done; and by reason of the extra labor voluntarily and cheerfully performed by the different members of the Faculty, it is believed that no injury to the best interests of the school has by this omission been wrought.

During the spring, inducements were held out to Professor Kellogg with the design of engaging his services as Principal of the Normal Department of the State University of Missouri, a position worth \$2,100 per annum. It was further made known to your committee that similar institutions in other States were paying higher salaries for the same services than was true with our Normal School. The matter was brought before the Board of Directors at their last regular meeting in June, and referred for final action to your committee, with instructions to increase the salary of the Principal to \$2,000, and Associate Principal to \$1,800, if, in the judgment of the committee, the interests of the school would be best subserved by so doing. The following statement of facts with reference to this and other matters connected with the management of Normal Schools, was laid before your committee by Professor Kellogg:

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.
EMPIRIA, KANSAS, September 1, 1867.
Executive Committee of Board of Directors of the Normal School:
GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to present facts relating to the salary of Principals, number of assistant teachers, average number of pupils, and estimate of total yearly expense incurred in the maintenance of Normal Schools in a number of different States. I give statistics of the schools with which I am most acquainted. I doubt not the Principals of all the other Normal Schools in the United States would favor me with statements concerning the institutions under their care. For convenience of reference I have arranged this information in the form of a table. I have taken the liberty to place the school under your supervision in the same list, with its statistics bearing upon the same points.

LOCATION.	Salary of Principal.	Number of Assistant Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils.	Yearly Expense.
Normal, Illinois.	\$3,000	6	250	\$47,940
Westfield, Mass.	2,500	5	115	10,500
Winona, Minnesota.	2,500	4	89	6,500
Trenton, New Jersey.	2,500	5	90	17,300
Albany, New York.	2,100	9	271	12,000
New Britain, Conn.	2,500	2	55	7,500
Bridgeport, Mass.	2,500	5	8	10,000
Millersville, Penn.	2,500	11	350	13,000
Emporia, Kansas	1,800	2	80	4,500

* Has the use of a house to live in, rent free.

It is believed that the table includes a sufficient number of schools to give free to what ever conclusion and deductions may be drawn from it. Very respectfully yours,

L. B. KELLING.

After carefully considering the needs of the school, the eminent success attending the labors of Professors Kellogg and Norton, and the facts presented in the foregoing table of statistics, your committee did, in pursuance of the action of the Board as aforesaid, increase the salaries of the Principal and Associate Principal, respectively, to \$2,000 and \$1,800, being still less than the salaries paid by any other similar institution of learning within the knowledge of the committee for like services.

Mrs. J. H. Gorbam, the present lady member of the Faculty, was employed at a salary of \$750 per year, with the understanding that her wages would be increased if her work proved satisfactory.

Her work has proven entirely satisfactory, and your committee therefore recommend that her salary be increased to \$900 a year.

Miss M. X. Pitman, upon the same conditions, was engaged as Principal of the Model School, and took charge of this department at the beginning of the present term, January 8th, 1868.

In this connection it gives the committee pleasure to report entire unanimity of feeling and harmony among the different members of the Faculty respecting the management of the school. Of the success of the teachers we shall not need to do more than refer to the uniformly favorable testimony of all prominent educators and public men who have visited the institution during the year. The earnestness of teachers and pupils, the cleanness and vigor of the recitations, the manly and womanly deportment of the students, and, pervading all, the manifest devotion to the teacher's profession, are among the points most noticeable to visitors, and such points as indicate a healthy growth of the school.

For further information respecting the management and present condition of the institution, and for a complete report of the Model School, you are respectfully referred to the Principal's Report for 1867.

By direction of the Board of Directors, Hon. H. D. Preston, of Osage county, was employed to classify the lands belonging to the school and report with respect to their quality, situation and probable value—noting particularly the uplands and bottom lands, timbered sections, stone quarries, coal veins, water privileges, and other indications of value. This minute classification seemed to be necessary to an intelligent disposition of the lands. The work has been faithfully done, and the report is herewith submitted. The expenses of the classification have not been paid, for want of funds. Your committee, under authority of the Board, advertised the lands for sale, with a view, more particularly, of receiving propositions to lay before the Board at the January meeting, but, as yet, no propositions have been received.

In section three of the act of March 31, 1863, under which the institution was located and endowed, the language is such as does not clearly define the particular sections to which the school is entitled. It reads:

Sec. 3. That all lands granted to the State of Kansas, as a selected by said State, adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each of the salt springs belonging to said State, and granted by the fourth and fifth divisions of the third section of an act of Congress entitled, "An act for the admission of Kansas into the Union," approved, January 29th, 1860, save and except the salt springs, and the section of land upon which each of said salt springs are located, and one additional section, are hereby set apart and reserved as a perpetual endowment for the support and maintenance of the Normal School established and located by this act.

It thus appears that the act gives, as an endowment, all the salt lands granted to the State by Congress, except the sections upon which the salt springs are situated and "one additional section." Your committee would recommend that the Board unite in requesting the Legislature to give that "one additional section" to the school as a further endowment, leaving to the State the sections containing the springs, thus clearly designating the particular sections which belong to the State as well as those which belong to the institution.

In the 4th section of the act above referred to, it is provided that the proceeds derived from the sale of the lands with which the school is endowed shall be invested in United States, State or other reliable stocks, yielding not less than six per cent. upon their par value, and the money so invested is to constitute a perpetual fund, the principal of which is to remain forever undiminished, and the interest involuntarily appropriated for the support and maintenance of the school, and to no other purpose whatever. The interest, therefore, being all that the institution can rely on for its support, which, upon a careful estimate based upon the most satisfactory sale of the lands will be found hardly sufficient to defray the expenses of the school, when the salaries of teachers are included. But knowing the policy of the Board of Directors to be that which will most speedily result in establishing the institution upon a self-supporting basis, your committee have not only administered the affairs of the school in an economical way, but have been alike desirous of placing the institution upon an independent footing, relying upon its own proper means, and not upon the treasury of the State. To this end your committee earnestly recommend that the Board unite in requesting the Legislature to release the institution from its obligations to reimburse the State for appropriations heretofore made. Next to the common schools in importance, and connected with them as their fountain head, is the State Normal School. Without it our educational system is incomplete. With it our common schools grow in interest and teaching becomes a profession to which first class intellect is devoted. No live State in the Union has its State Normal School. Kansas will not allow hers to fall after giving it such a splendid start, and seeing its fruits as they just begin to ripen into usefulness. It is emphatically a State investment—students from all parts of the State attending it, the better to qualify them selves for teaching in the common schools.

With an eye to the closest economy consistent with the efficient working of the institution, your committee submit the following estimate of necessary expenditures for 1868:

Salary of Principal,	\$2,000 00
Associate Principal,	1,800 00
Female Teacher,	900 00
Principal Model School,	800 00
John Hammond, extra work on building,	427 00
total,	\$5,927 00

Deficiency in current expenses, (see financial exhibit), 290 00

Insurance, \$15 00; Diplomas, \$10 00; Light and fuel, \$20 00; stove, \$75 00; catalogue, \$350 00; chandelier for assembly room and lamps for halls and rooms, \$60 00; fuel, \$150 00; Dictionary, maps and professional books, \$150 00.

Total estimate, \$7,367 00

The above estimates have been carefully made—no more being asked for than the actual necessities of the school demand. In fact, regarding the general desire for rigid economy and retrenchment, your committee have made their estimates rather lower than they ought to be; and only for such substantial purposes as, in their opinion, would meet the approval of the Board and the judgment of the intelligent legislator.

The economical administration of the affairs of the institution may be seen by a comparison of the financial reports, which show a decrease in the current expenses over the preceding year.

The deficit, as shown by the financial exhibit hereto attached, was occasioned by the diminution of tuition fees. While the number of students have been constantly on the increase, a greater proportion, than during the preceding year, have attended with a view of becoming better qualified for teaching; and, under such a pledge, they were entitled to tuition free. A large number in attendance have had considerable experience in teaching already, but, convinced of the advantages derived from a course of training in the State Normal School, they naturally wish a more thorough knowledge of the Normal methods of instruction. A large number also have, from time to time, gone out from the institution to satisfy the demand made upon it by district boards for teachers. This demand far exceeds the ability of the school to meet. Still, as rapidly as students can be qualified, they are recommended.

Respectfully submitted for the approval of the Board,

C. V. ESKRIDGE,
G. O. MORSE,
JAMES ROGERS,
Ex. Committee.

Emporia, January 15th, 1868.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT FOR 1867.
State Normal School in account with the State of Kansas:
To amt. paid for completing building, \$5,650 00
Furniture & apparatus, 1,500 00
Teachers' salaries, 4,000 00
Model School, 1,000 00
Fencing, 1,000 00
Cisterns & out buildings, 85 00
Stationery, advertising, 176 10
Fuel & current expenses, 514 10
Books, express & freight, 174 45
By amt. appropriated for completing building, \$5,650 00
For furniture and apparatus, 1,500 00
Salaries of teachers, 4,000 00
Model School, 1,000 00
Fencing, 1,000 00
Cisterns and out buildings, 85 00
By amount tuition fees received, 573 85
total, \$14,573 85
Deficit, \$290 00

TOPEKA—BURLINGAME.

Life is a dream almost; great works are begun and accomplished as if by a magic power!

The Atchison and Santa Fe Road! This has been regarded as a paper road; yet it will prove to be a great reality. A letter before us, from a responsible source, states, that the contract for the building of the road from Topeka to Burlingame is signed and sealed; that the work will commence in the early spring; and that it will be pushed forward with railroad energy and speed.

Another important fact is stated by our informant: Coal in large quantities and of good quality has been discovered near Burlingame. The beds vary from thirty-two to forty inches in thickness. Three thousand acres of these coal lands have been leased by a company fully organized, with money to carry it out. Indeed, it is, wise, successful, as all accounts lead us to believe it will be, it will furnish the Union Pacific, E. D., with the material it needs.

"All is ready for work," says our informant; "the money is on hand and we shall succeed."

A good time is coming for this region! With fertile lands; with a hardy population, with coal at hand, what may not we expect in the near future?

We rejoice with Topeka and Burlingame, and wish them a full success and what is more, we believe they will win it. The truth is, we must rid ourselves of local jealousy; and city rivalry. What helps one, helps all. What enriches the Northern part of the State will enrich the Southern; what builds up the Eastern, will help build up the Western. Build railroads, then; grid-iron the State with them; let us be able to make its center circumscribe with rapidity and safety, and every part of it, all the solid cities in it will thrive; to instruct with the life of business; its energy and its prosperity—*Leav Times.*

New Mexico is in a generally prosperous condition according to the message of Governor Bob. Mitchell:

Agricultural interests thrive, and the granaries are overflowing with harvest abundance. The farmers are urged to supply themselves with the labor-saving machines of the East. Within the year large accessions have been made to the farming population, especially in the Bonita country, where thousands of good immigrants have settled for agricultural and stock raising, and have been eminently successful.

The Lawrence Tribune gives an account of a school in Wakarusa where dancing is taught. The teacher has a fiddle—the pure cat-gut—and regularly devotes forty minutes to "ripping the light fantastic toe." The Tribune says the scholars like it. We know of some districts where Mr. Cat-gut would be likely to get his "walking papers" about the end of the first five minutes.

A resolution indorsing Chief Justice Chase for President, was voted down in the Louisiana Reconstruction Convention the other day.

Subscribe for THE NEWS.

11-2-11-7.

Printed by A. J. Gillett.

Emporia Advertisements.

SOMETHING NEW IN EMPORIA!

A Cash Store!

The undersigned have just opened on the North Side of V. R. Holmes' New Stone Building.

A COMPLETE STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes,

Notions, etc., etc.,

which have been bought since

THE LATE DECLINE IN THE

EASTERN MARKETS,

and which we propose to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

It is a fact beyond dispute that goods can be sold cheaper for cash than when sold on credit. We invite all

Cash Buyers

TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK,

and satisfy themselves that this is the place to buy bargains.

10-18 WASKEY & HURST.

NOYES SPICER.

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE AGENT,

Emporia, --- Kansas.

Will give special attention to the

Purchase, Sale,

AND

Renting of

Real Estate,

PAYMENT OF TAXES,

&c., &c., &c.

Deeds and Mortgages

Carefully Prepared,

AND

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TAKEN.

Agent for the

Aetna Insurance Co.,

Of Hartford

Capital - - \$3,000,000.

Kansas Insurance Co.,

Leavenworth.

Capital - - - \$200,000.

HARTFORD LIVE STOCK

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital, - - - \$500,000.

NOYES SPICER.

Emporia, Kansas,

(OFFICE IN COURT HOUSE.)

NOTICE.